MARGINALIA

Ad at the University of Minnesota:

"Amaze yourself with a fiction novel from University Bookstores."

How about a non-fiction true story?

■

Story in *Vista*, the student paper at the University of San Diego:

"Have you ever wondered what the buildings on campus are named after? The buildings of USD are, according to President Author Hughes, 'named after something affiliated with the Catholic Church or after traditional names in higher education.' And some of the buildings have been named after those who have given 'substantial gifts' to the University.

". . . Serra Hall is named after Father Junipero Serra (1713-1784), a Jesuit padre who served in Mexico and California and later founded the 21 missions that still exist today along the Southern and Central California coast. The first mission to be founded was Mission San Diego de Alcala. The missions grew food for the Spanish military establishment in the Presidio and reached out to the natives, who worked at the missions. Many of them were converted to Catholicism by the Major League baseball team, the San Diego padres."

What was their pitch?

■

Announcement at North Central College:

"Don't miss this exciting evening!

"The Great Thanksgiving / Christmas Chapel Service . . . for the *whole* Campus Community —Protestant, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, and non-domination."

The last of whom won't actually *sing* carols. They'll meekly move their lips.

■

Note in "The Public Safety Log," a page in *The Bulldog Sheet*, a newsletter at the University of Redlands:

"12:01 pm—Received a report that a student was injured at the soccer field. Upon officers arrival the University Trainer was splitting the leg and getting the student ready for transportation. It was later determined that the student had suffered a broken leg."

We're not surprised.

■

And from our very own "Scholarship" section:

"In an era of rapid advances in neuroscience—an era that has been declared the 'Decade of the Brain'—many scientists face difficulties in obtaining human-brain tissue. . . .

" 'People don't want to give up their brains if they don't have any disease,' says Creighton Phelps, senior vice-president of medical and scientific affairs for the Alzheimer's Association."

Aw, c'mon, folks. —C.G.

In Brief

Bridgeport to drop 31 degree programs

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. — Struggling to stave off financial collapse, trustees of the University of Bridgeport announced last week that the institution would eliminate 31 degree programs after the spring semester.

A state judge ruled that Bridgeport could use $1.3-million from its restricted endowment funds to cover payroll and other expenses for the remainder of 1991. The university had sought $2.5-million.

About 9 per cent of the university's 4,050 students will be affected by the action, said Walter Wager, a university spokesman. Among the 21 undergraduate programs to be cut are English, history, music and political science. Students will still be able to take courses in some of those areas. Graduate degree programs will be eliminated in 10 fields. Bridgeport will continue to offer degree programs in such areas as industrial design, law, and engineering.

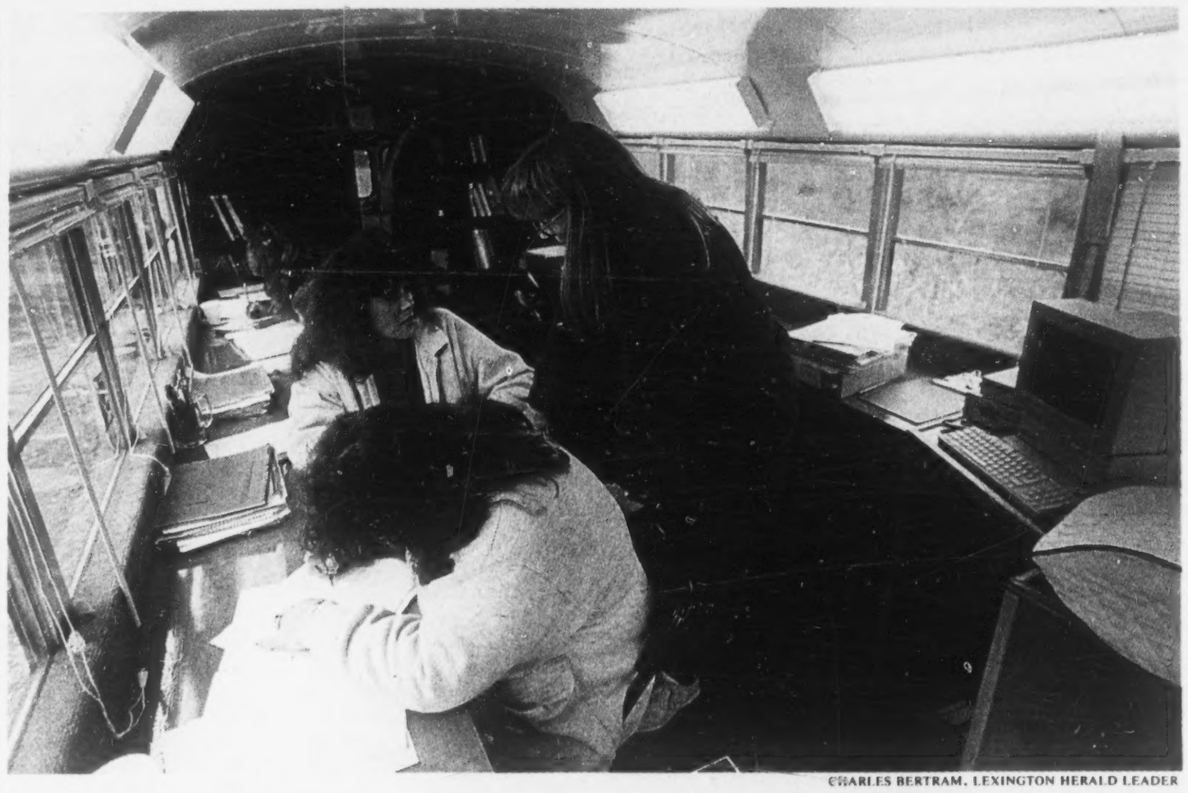
Meanwhile, the law school faculty at Bridgeport voted to sever its ties with the university and become part of Quinnipiac College. Subsequently, Bridgeport officials fired the institution's law dean, Terence H. Benbow, but he refused to leave. Lawyers for Mr. Benbow are negotiating with the university. ■

Bloodmobile for dogs: the nation's first?

PHILADELPHIA — The Veterinary Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania has hit the road with a new bloodmobile for dogs (*below*). It is believed to be the nation's first.

The van, equipped with an examination table, equipment for testing blood, and a refrigerator, will travel to animal clinics and kennels in the area, seeking donations that can be used for transfusions. Until now, the hospital has relied on owners to bring dogs in to donate blood. ■

AP/WIDEWORLD



CHARLES BERTRAM, LEXINGTON HERALD LEADER

'Little Red School Bus' brings adult education to Appalachia

ROYALTON, KY.—The Christian Appalachian Project is bringing education to adults in remote areas of the Appalachian Mountains with a school bus (*above*) equipped with desks, a computer, and a nursery for children.

Cathie Bailey, who helped design the bus, is its driver and the teacher. She is now helping 18 students between the ages of 20 and 75 earn their General Equivalency Diplomas. Although the bus serves only one county now, the Christian Appalachian Project has plans to expand the program.

Ms. Bailey took the "Little Red School Bus" on the road to make it easier for adults to attend GED classes.

Many of those interested in earning diplomas had not been able to because courses were not offered nearby. ■

MARK SASAHARA, THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS

Fire destroys shanties at U. of Vermont

BURLINGTON, VT.—A fire destroyed a shanty town that students at the University of Vermont had built on the campus green to protest what they called a lack of cultural diversity at the institution. No one was injured in the blaze, which local authorities said was the result of arson. The shanty town was constructed in May during a spring protest over diversity issues. Students used plywood and plastic to build the shanties, and filled them with old mattresses and furniture.

The students did not live in the shanties but occasionally gathered there. The shanties had drawn criticism from others on the campus. ■

Student with AIDS says professor discriminated

LOS ANGELES—A student at Los Angeles City College has demanded that the institution fire a professor who expressed concerns about handling the student's papers after the student told the class he had AIDS. The student, Wayne Karr, filed a complaint against Don J. Wilson, a political-science professor, charging discrimination. Jose L. Robledo, acting president of the college, said Mr. Wilson had told the student he "would have to think about his status in the class." Mr. Wilson said he only wanted to obtain medical advice on whether AIDS could be transmitted by the handling of Mr. Karr's papers. ■

Radioactive gas escapes from Reed's reactor

PORTLAND, ORE. — A slight amount of radioactive gas escaped from a nuclear reactor at Reed College—the nation's only reactor on an undergraduate campus. The gas was contained to the reactor building and posed no threat to people, a college spokeswoman said.

The accident was caused by a pinhole-sized leak in the reactor's fuel rods. The reactor was shut down but is expected to be running again by early next year. Reed uses the reactor for research and educational purposes. ■

Corrections

■ A story about scholars studying issues of rights in America (*The Chronicle*, November 20) incorrectly identified Mary Frances Berry. She is currently a member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and a professor of American social thought and history at the University of Pennsylvania. Ms. Berry is no longer affiliated with Howard University.

■ Three computer programs from the College Board—"College Explorer," "College Cost Explorer," and "College Planner"—were listed in New Computer Software (*The Chronicle*, November 20) as available for Apple Macintosh. They are available for the Apple II. ■

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Government & Politics

Ways & Means

Military spending is headed down, but that doesn't mean that individual universities have been unable to persuade lawmakers to set aside millions of dollars in Defense Department money for specific campus research projects.

Sen. Sam Nunn, the powerful Georgia Democrat who has been fighting the practice for years, took to the Senate floor recently to object to more than $135-million in earmarks for specific universities that were included in a compromise version of the military-spending bill for fiscal 1992.

Senator Nunn, who chairs the Armed Services Committee, particularly objected to 16 projects—totaling $94.6-million—for institutions in 12 states.

The compromise version of the bill agreed to by a special panel of House and Senate members specifically states that those projects do not have to meet the normal requirement for a competitive merit review. Mr. Nunn was instrumental in pushing the merit-review requirement into law.

Of the 16 institutions, those with the largest earmarks are Boston University ($29-million); Louisiana State University, Marywood College, and the University of Minnesota ($10-million each); and Kansas State University ($7.7-million).

Because no amendments were allowed, Mr. Nunn said that, for the first time ever, he decided to vote against the annual military-spending bill.

It passed, however, by a margin of more than 2 to 1.

■

Scientists and lobbyists debated the ethics of fetal-tissue research at a recent hearing of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

Sen. Brock Adams, a Democrat from Washington, has proposed a bill that would overturn the Administration's controversial ban on federal support of research involving fetal tissue and would outline regulations for such research.

The House of Representatives has already passed a similar bill.

James Bopp, Jr., general counsel of the National Right to Life Committee, was the only person to speak against fetal-tissue research at the hearings. "The practice of medicine must be conducted ethically. You can't cure diseases by exploiting the pains of others," he stated. Mr. Bopp said that the need for "live, fresh, sterile fetal tissue" had led to the practice of obtaining the tissue during abortions, by tearing the fetuses' heads off of their bodies.

James Childress, chairman of the Department of Religious Studies at the University of Virginia, said that if that was true, "it only proves that federal regulations, like those Senator Adams has proposed, are needed to act as safeguards in the performance of fetal-tissue research."

College Accreditors Spur Use of Quotas, Federal Officials Say

Middle States' 'diversity' policies also defended in bitter meeting

By SCOTT JASCHIK and ROBERT R. SCHMIDT, JR.
WASHINGTON

Education Department officials have charged that the "diversity" policies of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools encourage colleges to use illegal quotas and that the policies have created problems at more campuses than Middle States has acknowledged.

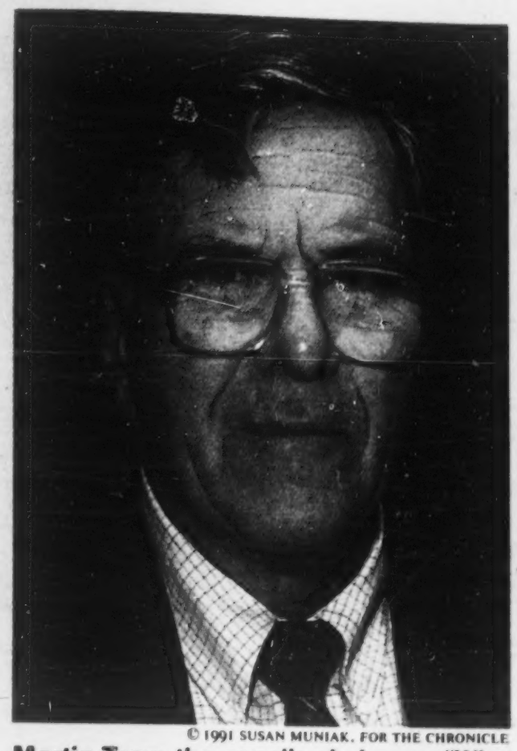
The charges came in a long, acrimonious meeting of the Education Department's advisory committee on accreditation. During the meeting, defenders of Middle States strongly denied the charges, but many members of the advisory panel appeared to be dubious about the diversity policy. The panel will vote in February on a recommendation to Education Secretary Lamar Alexander on whether the department should continue to recognize Middle States.

2 Recommendations Submitted

The panel's staff submitted two recommendations: that the Education Department renew recognition of Middle States for one year, or that it extend recognition for one year on the condition that Middle States not deny accreditation to any institution based on diversity issues. The normal recognition period for accrediting agencies is five years. Recognition is important to colleges and agencies because students can receive federal student aid only if they attend institutions that are accredited by recognized agencies.

The Middle States diversity standards were adopted in 1988. Under the standards, accrediting review teams examine

Continued on Page A43



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Martin Trow, the panel's chairman: "Who sets the agenda on the campus? The accrediting agency may be coming on the campus as one of the contending forces."

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Christina Hoff Sommers, a member of the advisory panel and an associate professor of philosophy at Clark U.: "The methods are quite oppressive."

A Small College in Maryland Offers to Make Do With Less State Money in Return for Autonomy

By GOLDIE BLUMENSTYK

Hit with a series of state-budget cuts and the prospect of still more, leaders of St. Mary's College of Maryland are taking an unlikely tack: Rather than appealing for more state money, they are asking for less.

This week St. Mary's officials will propose that Maryland classify the small, public liberal-arts college as a "state-related" institution. As such, St. Mary's would receive a block grant from the state at the start of the fiscal year with a guarantee that the funds would not be cut, even if the state's financial fortunes waned.

In exchange for that guarantee, and with greater autonomy, St. Mary's officials will ask the state for less money than the college has received in the past. To make up for the loss, the college proposes to increase its tuition by $500 in each of the next four years, bringing it to $5,000 by 1997.

The college would also promise to increase financial aid and increase the size of its student body to nearly 1,500, from the present 1,300. The extra students would give the college greater financial stability. The additional financial aid would protect the college from charges that it was shirking its public mission and becoming elitist, college officials say.

Several influential state officials, including Secretary of Higher Education Shaila R. Aery and Gov. William Donald Schaefer, say they support the plan. The Governor would continue to appoint the college's Board of Trustees.

With state budgets stagnant throughout

Continued on Page A39

Budget Constraints May Force Energy Dept. to Shelve Plans for New Facilities

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PLASMA PHYSICS LABORATORY

A delay in upgrading Princeton U.'s Tokamak Test Fusion Reactor (above) allowed European scientists last month to overtake Americans in fusion research.

By KIM A. McDONALD
WASHINGTON

Rising construction costs for "big science" facilities and the prospect of limited funds to pay for their future operation may prevent the Department of Energy from starting any new scientific facilities for at least the next few years.

In recent weeks, lawmakers, scientific societies, and university groups have flooded Energy Secretary James D. Watkins with letters expressing fear over suggestions that his agency shelve construction of some high-priority research facilities. The concern is mainly over projects in high-energy physics, nuclear science, and magnetic-fusion-energy research that have been proposed to the Energy Department but not yet started.

However, some researchers think the focus on the agency's research priorities may also renew debate in Congress over the wisdom of proceeding with a project already under construction—the $8.25-billion Superconducting Supercollider.

"There's a lot of anxiety out there and a

Continued on Page A40

Energy Dept. May Shelve Plans for New Facilities

Continued From Page A37

lot of disagreement over which way the department should go," said Paul E. Sweet, director of governmental relations for the University of California, which is seeking financing next year to start construction of a $200-million high-energy-physics facility in collaboration with the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

"Anybody who argues for new projects now is going to get his head chopped off," said Robert L. Park, a physics professor at the University of Maryland at College Park and director of the Washington office of the American Physical Society. "This is very worrisome. Where is the country headed if we can't do anything new?"

Little Room for Growth

Energy Department officials say Congress's decision last year to cap discretionary spending through fiscal 1996, along with the high price tag of the department's nuclear-waste clean-up program and costly upgrades required for some of the agency's laboratories to comply with environmental laws, have left little room for growth in the department's research programs. What's more, they add, many continuing construction projects, such as the supercollider, are now entering their most costly phases and, once completed, will require hundreds of millions of dollars a year to operate.

As the fiscal pressures grow, Energy Department officials warn, existing research facilities may even have to be shut down to make ends meet.

William Happer, director of the agency's Office of Energy Research, said in a recent speech that he would be "quick to grab for any new research money." But, he added: "Unfortunately, Secretary Watkins feels that there is no prospect of new funds for DOE, and in fact the situation may get worse for DOE in the next few years."

List of Facilities

The reality of that prospect hit home when a panel of scientists chaired by Charles H. Townes, a Nobel Prize–winning physics professor at the University of California at Berkeley, recommended specific facilities that the Energy Department should shut down or defer if it fails to receive a budget increase from Congress over the next four fiscal years.

In a draft report delivered to Secretary Watkins in mid-October, the panel recommended that the department defer construction of a $1.9-billion experimental fusion reactor at the Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory called the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment; a $200-million high-energy-physics accelerator, known as the "B" Factory, at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Laboratory; and a $197-million upgrade to the main injector at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory. It also recommended that two heavy-ion accelerators operated by the department, one at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and another at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, be shut down.

The panel emphasized that all of the programs it reviewed were of high quality and worthy of support if more funds were available. However, critics of the exercise were furious that the panel was forced by the department to consider budget cuts in all programs except the $8.25-billion supercollider. That project would see its costs rise sharply, from $484-million this year to $650-million in fiscal 1993.

In a letter to Secretary Watkins, Rep. George E. Brown, Jr., a California Democrat who chairs the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, said his support for the supercollider had been contingent on the Bush Administration's promise that it not come "at the expense of ongoing science and research programs."

"This is obviously no longer true," he wrote. "The very ground rules proposed to the Task Force clearly indicate that the SSC will be funded at the expense of other science."

Some aides warn that Congressional support for the supercollider could dwindle significantly over the next year, when lawmakers are presented with requests to defer or eliminate energy-research facilities in their districts.

"In the past, the SSC was an easy vote for members to give to support the Administration," said an aide to the House science committee. "But once it starts affecting specific projects in specific states, the dynamics change."

Concerned by the prospects of that squeeze on researchers, Congressional delegations from California and Illinois have already written to Mr. Watkins, who is preparing his agency's fiscal 1993 request, warning him that delays in building or upgrading projects would do serious harm to continuing science programs.

Energy Department officials say they may have little choice but to exercise some restraint. With a large number of new projects waiting to be started and little chance for a budget increase, they say that even without financing for the supercollider, the funds available will fall far short of the need.

Wish List vs. Available Funds

Robert M. Simon, principal deputy director of the Office of Energy Research, characterized the problem as "a mismatch between the wish list and the available funds."

Besides the "B" Factory, the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment, and the upgrade to Fermilab's main injector, Mr. Simon said, some of the other costly construction projects awaiting approval from his agency include a $1-billion Advanced Neutron Source at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and an $86-million effort to build facilities to study the dynamics of combustion at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and the Sandia National Laboratories.

"I don't think the supercollider is the source of anybody's budget problem," Mr. Simon said, noting that provisions had long ago been made for its growth. "The SSC is not coming out of somebody else's hide."

Others disagree. They say that because the Energy Department failed to secure any foreign contributions for the supercollider's construction, other research facilities must now be put on hold to make up for the difference.

"These are not huge projects," emphasized Mr. Sweet of the University of California. "They are prudent compared to the SSC."

Nuclear-fusion research may be the field most seriously affected by the current squeeze on construction.

Three years ago, after Congress appropriated money to start the Burning Plasma Physics Experiment or BPX, Energy Department officials asked lawmakers to delay its construction and the upgrade of another Princeton facility—the Tokamak Test Fusion Reactor, or TFTR. The reason was to complete a review of fusion research.

However, by stalling the project until the budget worsened, the delay effectively killed the BPX. U.S. fusion scientists are now considering a less costly alternative.

The delay of the TFTR upgrade, meanwhile, allowed European scientists to overtake Americans in fusion research. Three weeks ago, TFTR's main competitor, the Joint European Torus in Britain, announced the first generation of substantial amounts of energy from the controlled fusion of deuterium and tritium—a milestone that TFTR had been scheduled to exceed nearly a year ago before its upgrade was delayed.

"In the early 1980's, the United States was clearly the leader in fusion," said Dale Mead, deputy director of the Princeton laboratory. "For the moment, the Europeans have gone ahead."

Mr. Mead said losing the BPX would be another major setback for a nation that must maintain its standing in the field to be able to develop nuclear-fusion technology commercially.

"If you don't have the infrastructure built up within your own country, the rest of the world will run away with the technology," he said.

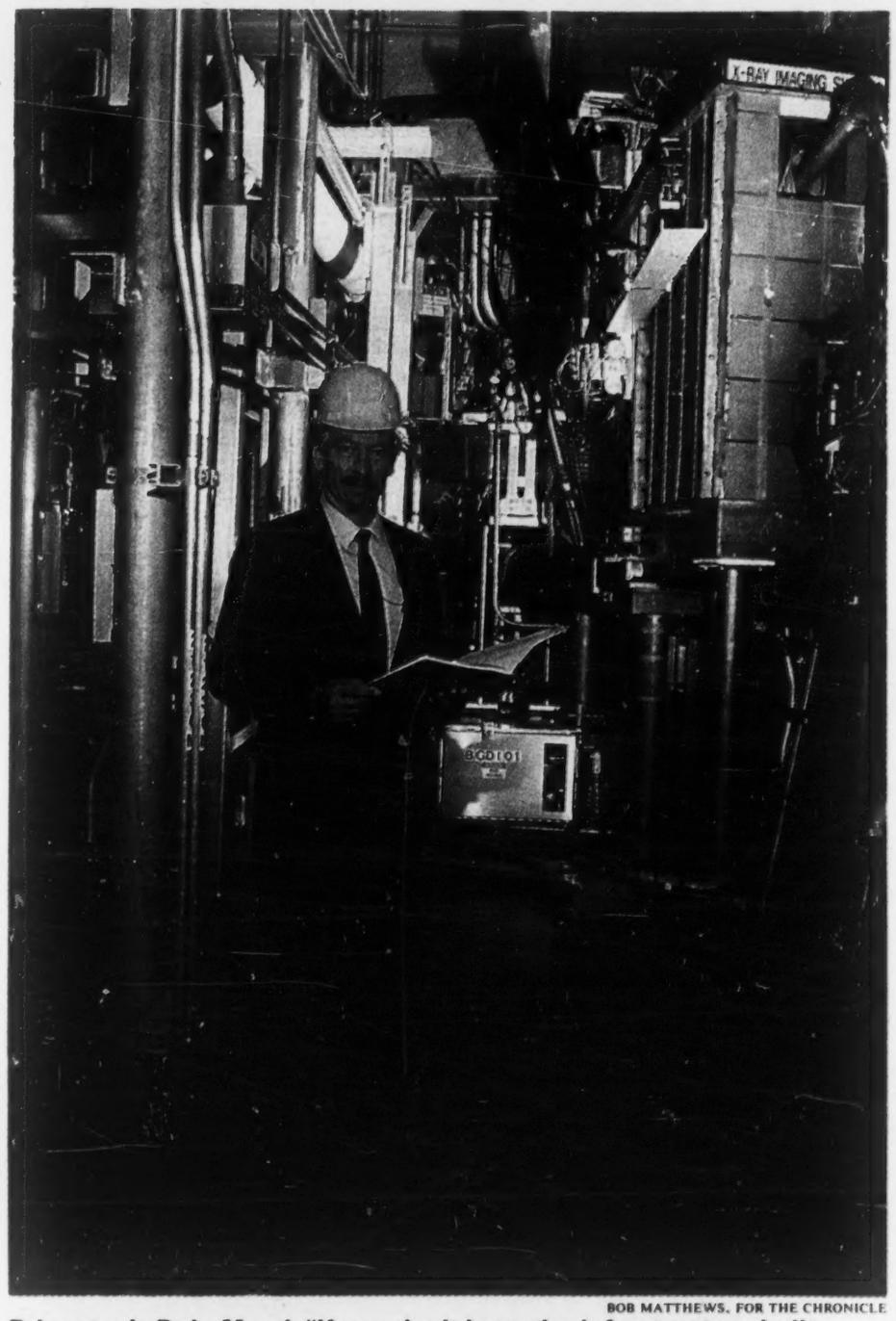
Many Are Puzzled

Many scientists and Congressional aides say they are puzzled by Mr. Watkins's claim that his agency's research budget was limited because of Congressional caps. They note that the caps cover the agency's overall budget, not energy research, and that Mr. Watkins could shift funds within his department to allow for increases in research.

But agency officials say the squeeze from the nuclear-waste clean up and other costly programs has left them with little room to maneuver. "We have a wide variety of problems," said Mr. Simon of the Office of Energy Research. "Admiral Watkins is not sitting on a pile of dough."

No one can be certain how the current dilemma will be resolved until President Bush unveils his fiscal 1993 budget early next year. But many scientists have heard the warnings and are clearly worried about the prospects.

"I think the message has come across loud and clear: no new projects," said Mr. Park of the American Physical Society. "And that's kind of scary, because we don't see any end to the current budget crisis." ■



BOB MATTHEWS, FOR THE CHRONICLE

Princeton's Dale Mead: "If you don't have the infrastructure built up, the rest of the world will run away with the technology."

Construction Costs of Energy Department's New Scientific-Research Facilities

Projects Under Construction

- Advanced Light Source, X-ray source for materials-science and chemical research, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal. — **$146-million**
- Advanced Photon Source, X-ray source for materials-science and chemical research, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Ill. — **$792-million**
- Continuous Electron Beam Accelerator Facility, particle accelerator for nuclear-science research, Newport News, Va. — **$551-million**
- Fermilab Main Injector Upgrade, upgrade of accelerator for particle collider, Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, Batavia, Ill. — **$197-million**
- Relativistic Heavy Ion Accelerator, particle accelerator for nuclear-science research, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y. — **$499-million**
- Superconducting Supercollider, particle collider for high-energy physics research, Dallas — **$8.25-billion**

Projects Under Consideration

- Advanced Neutron Source, neutron-beam facility for materials-science and nuclear research, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn. — **$1-billion**
- "B" Factory, particle collider designed to produce B mesons for high-energy physics research, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford, Cal. — **$200-million**
- Burning Plasma Physics Experiment, experimental nuclear-fusion reactor, Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory, Princeton, N.J. — **$1.9-billion**
- Combustion Dynamics Initiative, two facilities to study chemistry of combustion to be located at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, Cal., and Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, N.M. — **$86-million**

SOURCE: Department of Energy

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Quote, Unquote

News Summary: Page A3

"People who deny something like the Holocaust are distorting history in a particularly horrifying way. If we can't get up and say, 'Yes, it did happen,' I don't know what good we do as historians."

A professor of history: A10

"I feel my head is filled with garbage: all these images, you know, and sounds, and my nostrils are filled with the stench of burning flesh. And it's . . . you can't excise it, it's like—like there's another skin beneath this skin and that skin is called Auschwitz, and you cannot shed it."

A Holocaust survivor: A9

"Trying to govern the university under these conditions has taken a personal toll on me and my family which I can no longer tolerate."

David Baltimore, in his letter of resignation from Rockefeller U.: A15

"A college president with a warm heart, some common sense, and a minimum amount of good legal advice can provide minority students with financial aid and may use financial aid to create campus diversity without violating federal laws."

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander: A26

"There is a limit to how much we should pay for these, regardless of their value."

A university librarian on the soaring costs of journal subscriptions: A30

"Master's degrees are tremendously valued by students and their employers. They are not the poor cousin of doctoral programs."

Director of a study of the master's degree: A31

"It's unbelievable, almost criminal."

Rector of a South African college, on the disparities between white and black institutions: A36

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SCANDALS SPUR CONCERN

State Leaders Join Drive to Improve Standards and Training for Trustees

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Donald B. Halverstadt of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents: "Regents today are moving into situations that require a much more in-depth review."

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Anne Morgan, a member of the Oklahoma State Board of Regents: "I think it is just great that we are required to have training as regents."

By MARY CRYSTAL CAGE

In increasing numbers, governors and legislators are calling for higher standards and better training for people who are appointed to the governing boards of public colleges.

College officials have long complained that too many board members are selected for political reasons. But state lawmakers generally have shown little interest in changing the process.

As the issues confronting governing boards have grown more complex, however, state lawmakers have become more concerned about the quality and composition of the boards. Says Julie Davis Bell, education-program manager for the National Conference of State Legislatures: "The interest in accountability naturally leads to questions about governance and the quality of programs. We're really on the cutting edge of what is going to be a hot issue in the states."

In many cases, state officials were drawn to the issue following scandals involving public higher education:

■ The Minnesota Legislature established the Regent Candidate Advisory Council in 1988 after it was revealed that the president of the University of Minnesota had spent $1.7-million renovating his home and office and that the university had accumulated more than $220-million in a reserve fund unbeknown to legislators or the public.

■ Lawmakers in Oklahoma strength-

Continued on Page A24

Secretary Seeks Ban on Grants Reserved for Specific Groups

But Alexander favors exceptions to assure minority students of aid

By SCOTT JASCHIK

WASHINGTON

Education Secretary Lamar Alexander proposed regulations last week that generally would bar colleges from setting up scholarships reserved for members of specific ethnic or racial groups.

At the same time, however, Mr. Alexander proposed several exceptions to the rules and outlined policies that he said colleges could continue to follow to provide minority students with financial aid.

Mr. Alexander said the proposal would send a message to minority students that the government wants to "open the doors of higher education." He also said it should end the confusion and controversy that have been raging about minority scholarships since last year, when Michael L. Williams, the Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, said that most such scholarships were illegal.

Critics Call Proposals Inconsistent

Many college officials and civil-rights groups said, however, that Mr. Alexander had succeeded only in muddying the situation further. They said his proposals were inconsistent and would discourage many minority students from applying to college.

But the reaction from college officials was less unanimous than the cascade of criticism that greeted Mr. Williams's pronouncement last year. Some college officials—including those involved with the recruitment of minority students—said Mr. Alexander's plan would not hinder their efforts.

The public has until March 9, 1992, to comment on the proposed regulations. Sometime after that, the Education Department will issue final rules. Colleges

Continued on Page A26

Report Suggests U.S. Subsidizes Scientific Progress by Japanese Interests

By DENISE K. MAGNER

WASHINGTON

A new report suggests that the United States may be subsidizing Japan's scientific progress as Japanese interests buy access to high-technology research programs at U.S. universities.

Some university officials, however, say such assertions are overblown and that Japan's stake in research at their institutions is aboveboard and, in most cases, relatively small.

Nearly 100 American institutions have received money from Japanese sources in the last five years, according to a study conducted by the Center for Public Integrity, a non-profit educational foundation here. The center—created in 1989 by Charles Lewis, a former journalist who was a producer for "60 Minutes"—conducts and commissions reports on ethics-related issues in government.

'Not Bashing'

A report of the study, released by the center last week, is called "Buying the American Mind: Japan's Quest for U.S. Ideas in Science, Economic Policy, and the Schools."

Stephanie Epstein, the report's author and an economic-policy consultant for the center, said the study was partly intended to examine assertions by a number of analysts and politicians that the nation has been "subsidizing technology transfer to our economic rivals."

"We wanted to see if that was happen-

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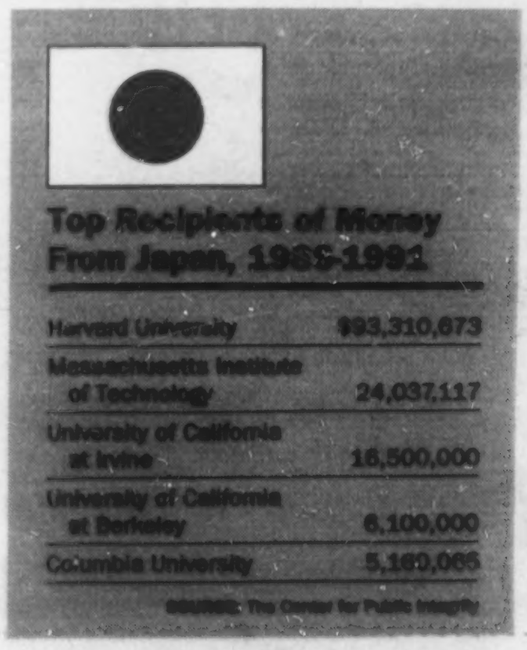
Top Recipients of Money From Japan, 1986-1991
Harvard University $93,310,673
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 24,037,117
University of California at Irvine 16,500,000
University of California at Berkeley 6,100,000
Columbia University 5,169,065
SOURCE: The Center for Public Integrity